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# THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1897.

VOI. XV.

## THE GOVERNOR SUSTAINED.

The Court Holds That the Rail-  
road Commission Law is  
Constitutional.

## CALDWELL & PEARSON WIN.

Judge Robinson Rules That the Constitutionality of the Law is all the Court can determine—Albion Argument on Both Sides—The Decision of the Court Upholds the Law—The Governor has Power to Remove the Commissioners—Only the Next Legislature has Power to Pass Upon the Evidence and Decide Whether or not the Case was Sustained.

The first case on the docket of the Wake Superior Court last week was the quo warrantum action of Hon. John H. Pearson, one of the new Railroad Commissioners, to get possession of the office which Commissioner S. Otho Wilson, removed, refused to surrender.

Judge Robinson was presiding. Ex-Judge MacRae, Capt. Day and Ex-Judge Avery represented the plaintiff and R. O. Burton, Judge Spier Whisker, J. C. L. Harris and Maj. John D. Thompson for the defendant.

All the correspondence, the official papers, the complaint and answers were first read by Mr. MacRae and Mr. Burton. Then Mr. Burton, for the defendant, submitted the following issues for the jury:

1. Did the defendant lease the Round Knob Hotel?

2. Had or has he any interest therein?

3. Has the defendant ever oper-

ated said property for his own pecuniary profit?

4. Are the trains of the Southern Railway stopped at said hotel for meals in pursuance of any understanding, agreement or contract with him?

5. Is the defendant, or was he on the 2d of September, 1897, an agent or employee of the Southern Railway Company in violation of law?

6. Has the defendant acquired any interest in any way in the Southern Railway Company in violation of law?

7. Has the defendant become dis-qualified to act as a fair and impartial judge or Commissioner, or has he in any way become dis-qualified to act?

8. Did the defendant demand of the Governor that he be confronted with his accusers, and that he have an opportunity to hear and cross-examine them against him?

9. Was said demand refused?

10. Was any evidence produced?

Plaintiff objected to any issues raising the point that there was nothing for the court to consider but the constitutionality of the law and moved a judgment on the pleadings.

Judge MacRae made the point that law expressly provided that the Governor should lay all the facts and evidence before the next General Assembly, which body (the great jury of the State) would pass upon the issue.

Judge Robinson sustained the point, that the law is unconstitutional because it violates the right of trial by jury, and proceeded to argue the real question involved in the controversy—constitutionality of that part of the Railroad Commission Act giving the Governor power to suspend the Commissioners for certain causes.

The Argument, Pro and Con.

As much as the legal arguments made by all the lawyers on each side were practically the same, we give a condensed report of one speech on each side.

Mr. Burton's Argument.

Mr. Burton's speech was rather long, he began by laying down the following propositions:

This statute is unconstitutional because: (1) It devolves judicial power upon an executive or ministerial officer. (2) It devolves power upon the legislature not contemplated by the constitution. (3) It adds to the qualifications for holding office. (4) It deprives of property without due process of law.

This action of the Governor does not give to the Railroad Commissioners equal protection and security in the enjoyment of their property. In 18 United States, 336; Cooley, 485 and 486. A man cannot be deprived of his property except by the courts.

Mr. Burton said further particu-

larly in regard to the further particu-

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### 20,000 SUBSCRIBERS FOR CAMPAIGN.

We have had a number of requests to make a special rate for THE CAUCASIAN for three months. We do not this. It means a loss to us. The paper cannot be published for less than \$1.00 a year without loss. Besides, we want each subscriber to read the paper each week till the close of the coming campaign. Therefore we make this offer—we will send the paper from now till December 1, 1898, to each person who sends \$1.00 now. Let every subscriber spare enough time to send in a club under this offer. Every voter should know the facts which THE CAUCASIAN is publishing each week.

### IT LOOKS LIKE A DEAL.

Last week THE CAUCASIAN stated that it had information which led it to believe that there was a deal in contemplation between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Railroad Commissioners by which the old twenty-five cent rate on messages was to be restored and an attempt made to satisfy and bamboozle the public by a slight increase in taxation of the company's property.

Since that time the Commission has had the question of taking the case out of the Federal Court and remanding it to the Commission under consideration. We give the full proceeding in another column. Read carefully every line of these proceedings. To say the least, the conduct of the Commissioners is strange. Notice that the Commissioners refuse to accept the advice of the State's attorneys, but seemed ready to accept the advice and suggestions of the Western Union attorneys. The whole thing points strongly to the truth of THE CAUCASIAN's charge.

If the Commission should decide to rescind its fifteen cent rate order for messages and then increase the tax valuation of the Western Union property in the State to even one million dollars it would mean that the State would lose twenty-one thousand dollars a year on the message rate and gain only five thousand dollars a year on taxation. This would be a clear gain to the Western Union of sixteen thousand dollars a year, and a clear loss to the State of the same amount. If the Commission should do this it will prove the deal.

Read carefully our report of the action of the Commissioners at their last meeting on this matter. This is important and the public should know what took place and consider the same carefully.

### A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE.

When this writer was battling for the establishment of a Railroad Commission, we felt positively certain that freight and passenger rates were too high, but we did not know how much. We were not allowed to examine the books of the railroad, and were therefore unable to say what rates would be fair to the people and to the railroads at the same time.

The legislature of 1891 would have reduced rates, but it did not have this information; therefore, a railroad commission was established and was given the power to examine the books of the railroads, and with this knowledge to reduce freight and passenger rates to a fair and just basis, as well as to correct other evils and to superintend and regulate the general management of the railroads and other natural monopolies of the State. But strange to say, the Commission has either refused to inform itself, or else, having secured information, has refused to do duty by the public.

THE CAUCASIAN has contended all along that freight and passenger rates were unreasonably high. We have published many facts and much evidence to prove the justness of our contention.

But here comes the Manufacturer's Record, an organ of the railroad trust, boasting of the enormous profits made by the railroad companies while every other business is suffering from the evil effects of hard times. The editorial contains some statements and admissions from the inside more remarkable than anything we have ever published. It boldly heads its editorial "What has been done, can be done again." No one doubts that they will continue to rob the public as they have done in the past as long as the public will submit to it.

If there is any one who has any doubt that justice and equity between the public and the railroads demands a considerable reduction of both freight and passenger rates, let him read and study the following from the Manufacturer's Record:

"We will enumerate a few instances of the rapid and phenomenal appreciation which took place in railroad securities in the Southern States following the revival which began in 1878-80. Among the notable advances may be mentioned Atlanta & Charlotte stock, which, after selling at \$9 per share, became a 6 per cent. dividend payer, and advanced in two or three years to \$100 per share, and is still quoted around par. The stock of the Petersburg & Weldon Railway was considered almost worthless, and was then quoted at \$10 per share, and is now quoted about 110, an appreciation of more than half a million dollars—a fortune for a man of moderate au-

bition to retire on—from an investment of \$2,500. Richmond and Danville Railroad stock was bought largely at about \$2 per share by parties in the next year, and opportunity to buy it at \$25 per share. Chesson peak of Ohio common stock, after being scarcely salable at \$1.50 per share, found eager purchasers a little later at \$3 per share. The capital stock of the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad, which the reorganizers of the property got for practically nothing, rapidly advanced to \$100 per share, and is now quoted at \$150 per share. The preferred stock of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad, which the reorganizers of the property got for practically nothing, rapidly advanced to \$100 per share, and is now quoted at \$150 per share. The stock of the predecessor of the Norfolk & Western Railroad, the old A. M. & O. R. R., after selling at about \$1 per share was exchanged for the new common stock of the Norfolk & Western which advanced to \$100. The stock of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, the parent company of the Atlantic Coast Line system, was quoted at \$50 per share, rose to par on the payment of regular dividends, declared a scrip dividend of 100 per cent in a period of six months, and in a few years later declared another scrip dividend of 200 per cent in a security worth \$5. The extra dividends declared in ten years, in addition to semi-annual dividends, amounted in value to about \$300 per share. The earnings of earnings and assets, is now quoted at \$150. The advance in bonds during this period was almost as remarkable as the advance which took place in stock. Atlanta & Charlotte first mortgage 7% from \$50 to \$100. Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta second mortgage 7% advanced from \$40 to \$120, and Petersburg & Weldon second mortgage bonds climbed rapidly from \$10 to \$130, and so on. Many more instances of the same kind could be given, with which we shall not go, but remarkable results which spring from wise and judicious investment in railroad securities in the South. History repeats itself. There are today opportunities for investment as great and as full of promise as these."

This is an admission of all that we have ever contended, and more besides. The statements are astonishing, but since they come from the inside, and are published in a railroad organ, we cannot well doubt their correctness. The reason is to publish less than the truth, and not more than the truth.

Let us examine some of these statements. They show that the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad stock has not only increased in value, but has quadrupled in value, and that a surplus of \$300 a share above the regular dividends has been wrung from the public in high freight and passenger rates. This has been done, while the value of land along the railroad and the products made on the land have been constantly decreasing in value. The higher the freight and passenger rates, the larger are the profits of the roads.

The farmer's cotton has gone down from fifteen cents a pound to five cents a pound, while railroad stocks have gone up from \$50 a share to \$200 a share. Of course the value of a share of stock in the railroad depends mainly on how big a profit the railroads make by high freight and passenger rates. When cotton is five cents a pound, the freight rates on cotton and the passenger rate for the farmer when he rides on the train, should certainly be less than when cotton is fifteen cents a pound. Why should not the rate be one-third as much? When a farmer calls fifteen cents a pound, or \$7 for a bale of cotton, and paid say \$5 freight to New York, the freight was one-fifteenth of the value of the cotton, or six and two-thirds per cent.—that much toll, as it were. Now the same bale of cotton sells for only \$25, yet the freight is still \$5 or one-fifth of the value of the cotton, or 25 per cent. toll, as it were.

Suppose your ginner, who once ginned your cotton for 1-15, instead of now reducing his toll to 1-20 or 1-25, should on the other hand increase his charge to 1-5 for ginning each bale of cotton, would you submit to such injustice? You would send your cotton to another gin, or suppose that all the gins were in a trust, as the railroads are, then what would be your remedy? You would call upon the legislature to fix a fair rate by law between you and the ginner.

This is the situation today, and it is not only the cotton farmer but every business in the country is being robbed by exorbitant freight rates and charges.

The people have the constitutional power and the unquestioned right to regulate freight and passenger rates. Then why not correct by law this monster inequality and injustice? Every time it is proposed to do justice and to put the railroads and the public on a common plane of equality, there are always a certain set of men who cry out that "the railroads should not be persecuted by demagogues, that the railroads should be treated fairly and liberally," etc. Is it not high time for demagogues, if no one else will, to speak out and protest against the people being persecuted, and to demand that the people be treated fairly, if not liberally.

The above facts from the Manufacturer's Record ought to be enough to open the eyes and to appeal to the conscience of every man, even the Wilson brothers, late of the Commission.

Let every voter read these facts and figures, and remember that they are facts from the inside; it is what the railroads admit about their own profits. It is a remarkable admission, and we must confess that we are surprised that they would ever allow such facts to get to the public.

Notice that the Manufacturer's Record says that the old Richmond & Danville (now the Southern Railroad) stock has risen in value from \$2 a share to \$250 per share. Notice that the stock of the Petersburg Railroad was fifty cents a share in 1880, and is now valued at \$45 a share, and all of this by high rates.

In this way the railroad syndicates have managed to make themselves millions by taxing the public into poverty. They have grown rich, but who else has?

If all the ginners in North Carolina were allowed to form a trust and charge any toll that they saw fit for ginning cotton, they could soon make themselves millionaires, even if cotton was as low as three or four cents a pound. They could get rich, while the farmers could not make enough to pay guano bills and come out even, and of course the stock in the gin

would jump up from one dollar a share to fifty dollars a share and more.

To-day the railroads levy a tax upon the people of the State and upon every business industry in it more burdensome than all of our other taxes. We pay our State taxes to the sheriff; we pay the taxes levied by railroads to their agents at every station. The railroads not only collect from the public fares high enough to pay their running expenses, to pay their officers big salaries (\$50,000 or more), to hire

trusts, to pay for lobbies to hang around each session of the legislature to corrupt and influence the members, to buy and subdivide newspapers, but they make their taxes high enough to cover all of this and more, high enough to pay the stockholders of the companies their profits; but besides, in addition to all this, they charge rates high enough to give them in this State a surplus of \$2,000,000 a year above a fair profit.

It is difficult to comprehend this enormous amount. It is twice as much as all of our State taxes. In short, if freight and passenger rates were reduced to a just level, there would be saved to the pockets of the tax-payer in one year twice as much as we pay taxes to the sheriff to support our State government.

Let the people remember this when electing the next legislature, and vote for no candidate who will not pledge himself on this question on the stump.

Remember that these railroads joined hands with the gold syndicate in the last campaign to make money search and price low; now let us reduce their charges to the gold standard level and say to these railroad corporations that you can prosper when the people prosper, that when the people suffer hard times that you must reduce your rates and share hard times with us." Do this, and the people will not only save millions of dollars a year that are now taken from them in high freight and fares, but at the same time we will convince the railroads that they must stand with the people for free silver and more money, and this will do when they learn that their prosperity depends upon the prosperity of the wealth producers.

Yes, let us be fair toward the railroads, but do not ask us to be fair toward them than we are to our own wives and children. The people ask justice, equality, and equity. They ask nothing less.

### THE COURT SUSTAINS THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW.

In another column we publish the argument, pro and con, in the Railway Commission case before Judge Robinson. It will be seen that the court holds that the law is constitutional. This indeed was the only question for the court to decide. The Railway Commission act, in plain and explicit language, gives the Governor power to suspend Railway Commissioners, and provides that his reasons therefor, together with the evidence shall be submitted to the next general assembly, which body shall determine finally whether the Commissioners shall be removed or reinstated in office.

The law is plain and the Governor has acted in accordance with the law. Therefore, as we have said, the only question that could arise is whether or not the law is constitutional. We do not suppose that any good lawyer has ever seriously doubted or questioned that it was constitutional. Some of the best lawyers in the State gave their opinion about this section of the Commission act in 1891, before it was enacted by the legislature. The Supreme Court will finally pass upon the constitutionality of the law at an early date.

### THE SUDDEN DEATH OF HENRY GEORGE.

The whole country was shocked to learn of the sudden death of Henry George, the people's candidate for mayor of Greater New York, which occurred on last Friday morning. He had larger crowds at the polls than any other candidate, and never failed to arouse the greatest enthusiasm. His following was rapidly gaining in numbers each day, and it became to look that he would be triumphantly elected in the next election.

Sheriff Worley said that he accepted a free pass because he is an attorney for the Southern Railroad. How can a man be attorney for a railroad and prosecuting attorney for a railroad and a trust? The railroads are, however, not to be blamed for this.

Sheriff Worley said that he accepted a free pass because he was a kind of an employee of the railroads, that is, he served certain official papers for them. But the question arises, Why should a sheriff be paid a private fee for doing public business for the railroads any more than he should be given a private fee by any individual in doing public business?

These matters serve to show the people not only the alarming extent to which free passes are issued to public officials, but also the undesirable results that must necessarily follow.

One of the chief purposes of the law is to protect the weak against the strong, and therefore one of the greatest and most important and most sacred duties of public officials, and especially our judges, is to see that justice is meted out to both sides.

Therefore it is not safe, and, besides, it is unseemly for the officials entrusted with this important and sacred duty to be accepting favors from the rich and the powerful, when they should be giving a trust to the railroads for violation of the law.

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## THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., November 4, 1897

### SENATOR BUTLER

Will speak at Roxboro, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1897. Let all the people in this and adjoining counties turn out to hear this gifted orator on the issues of the day.

N. N. TUCK

The Rocky Mount Fair, held last week was considered a success notwithstanding the inclement weather.

The Fair of the colored was also opened Tuesday. All the State officers attended except Gov. Russell, who was out of the city.

The Charlotte Colored Light Infantry arrived Monday evening and the colored fair which opened Tuesday, the colored band of Greensboro, also arrived, and will furnish music for the Fair Association.

The home of Senator Butler, at Elizabethtown, was brightened by the arrival of his wife, Monday, Nov. 1st. We are informed in a private letter that Mrs. Butler and the baby are doing real nicely.

The new annex to the institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind for the colored race is nearing completion, and when finished will be one of the handsomest buildings in the city. The contractor informs us that the only work remaining to be done is the hanging of a few doors and windows, which will be completed by the 15th of November.

Last week three convicts escaped from the Caldonia State farm. They were tracked to three miles below Rock Neck, where they were camping. The guards demanded them to surrender but they defied them, and the guards shot at them hitting one of them who later died from his wounds. The other two are still at large.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie sold The Caucasian a pleasant visit last week. He was in Raleigh in connection with the State course. He left Saturday for Philadelphia, partly on business and partly pleasure. Maj. Guthrie, by the way, is a strong Cuban sympathizer, and says that unless Cubans gain their freedom within the next six months this country will have a war upon her hands with Spain; that is, if the money power does not control President McKinley in this matter.

Mr. J. W. Denmark, of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Farmers' Alliance, has returned from Hillboro. He says the machinery has arrived and the work will start up on the first of December. "We have an excellent manager," said Mr. Denmark, "in the person of Dr. Roberts, who will go North next week and see something in the machinery. In our opinion we got too much machinery for making women's shoes and too little for making men's."

Spain holds the United States responsible for her failure in Cuba, but neglects to explain why she is having the same sort of luck in the Philippines.

The U. S. warship Yantic was in collision, when off Quebec, with the French steamer La Academie, on the 23rd. The French steamer was taken in tow by the Yantic.

Andrew Carnegie, now in Paris, says that he has offered the Carnegie Armor Plate Works to the United States government.

A woman named Laura Sable was found drowned at Cumberland, Md., last week. She had been struck and dragged unconscious by some persons, placed in the water and drowned while unconscious.

Rev. J. S. Burdine, a Baptist minister, living in the upper part of Pickens county, S. C., shot his wife, on the 28th, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the head. He was buried.

The County Commissioners were in session this week, though nothing of special importance was done except the election of Dr. Hines, and the removal of Dr. Hines.

On Monday Mr. A. M. Powell, of the firm of Jones & Powell met with a painful accident at his coal yard in this city. Mr. Powell was standing on top of a coal car endeavoring to assist in shoving the coal toward the bottom of the car, when it suddenly gave way, giving a sudden roll and Mr. Powell was precipitated to the bottom of the car, in the midst of the coal. Mr. Powell extricated himself without assistance, but was severely bruised by his slide, especially his head and hands.

The County Commissioners.

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On Monday Stephen Bryant, a prosperous farmer of Marion, S. C., was given life imprisonment instead of being hanged. He was taken to the penitentiary and put into the hosiery minimum gaol, and during his stay there he was confined to his cell most of the time, except when he was allowed to go to the exercise yard.

Twenty lives are known to have been lost in Sunday's accident on the New York Central railroad, and eighteen bodies have been found. The engine was brought to the surface and with the body of fireman, John Q. Tompkins, tightly wedged between the engine and the front of the car. It is thought that the engineer's body was buried in mud of the river bottom.

Fritz Meyer, while attempting to rob the poor boxes at the Catholic church in New York city last week, was detected by a policeman. The robber resisted his arrest and murdered the policeman. He was later caught and placed in jail, and thought by some to be Meyer, who is also the murderer of the old sexton, killed by a robber in a church in Brooklyn a few weeks ago.



After....

### Taking

A course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Another Indian uprising has occurred in Montana. In a recent fight six Indians were killed. The Creek is the tribe implicated.

Three negroes were instantly killed in Augusta, Ga., Saturday at 12 o'clock to-night Chairman McConville made the following statement:

I claim the Legislature as Democratic by safe majority in both branches and that the entire Democratic state ticket is elected by a good plurality.

(Signed) DANIEL M'CONVILLE, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Since midnight the following was given out from the Republican State headquarters:

To the Associated Press:

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## Children's Corner

Here is a Proposition to our Young Friends

To every one sending us one year's subscription to THE CAUCASIAN, we will send them in return the Youth Advocate an illustrious semi-monthly Journal one year FREE. Now, children, this is an opportunity for you to get an excellent and interesting journal to visit you twice a month for one year for the effort to secure one new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN.

### A WORD TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

DEAR CHILDREN:—THE CAUCASIAN intends to devote a part of its space each week to your entertainment and instruction. It has not been long since we belonged to the band of "young folks" ourselves, and we know something of your desires and need. We have much to do and think about, but your interests shall not be neglected. We are interested in you and your future, and if God spares you, you will go in men and women, on the arena of life, helping to battle with its problems. Men and women are simply grown up children, and child en are young men a d women. Now, in running this department of the paper, we want your help. Write us letters, give us suggestions. Every one of you can teach us something; this may surprise you but it is so. Men and women (if they use the sense God gave them) are every day learning something from children, whether they admit it or not. If we please you write and tell us so. We want to hear from you, and when we have room will be glad to publish your letters. We will not publish your name if you ask us not to. We will establish a letter-box for you. You must address your letters to "THE CAUCASIAN Letter Box," Raleigh, N. C. If you see something in another paper or magazine that you enjoy, clip it out and send it to us. We will be glad to publish it so the other boys and girls who read THE CAUCASIAN can enjoy it also.

In short remember that it will always give THE CAUCASIAN pleasure to assist you at any time and in any way.

Yours, to make the most of the present and prepare for the future.  
THE CAUCASIAN.

School Closed—Now Working on Farm.

PAINT GALT, N. C., Oct. 26, 1897.

DEAR CAUCASIAN.—Observing that my other communication to the Children's Corner, eluded the notorious waste-basket, I will strive to form another brief note, though the general column of THE CAUCASIAN to the same. Since the public school closed, father has me usually employed on the farm. I do not, however, intend to neglect the studies I studied during school. I hope there will be a school in this vicinity this winter, so I can get to study some more.

"Well if that is not our Bessie!" exclaimed Mr. Freeman in astonishment. And, sure enough, it was Bessie Wilhoit standing before that vast audience, dressed in pure white, and looking beautiful in her sweet girlish simplicity. She glanced over the hall and saw the look of astonishment on her uncle's face, but then was her turn to be astonished for there at his side sat Aunt Nancy, whom she had not thought of being outside the State of Kentucky. Aunt Nancy had gotten a letter from Mr. Freeman asking her to come to attend the commencement. She had missed connection, arriving at his house after the girls had gone to the hall, but, though tired from the journey, she went on with her brother. Bessie did not know she was coming, and when she saw her she could hardly compose herself to sing; but the strain of the accompaniment had begun, and a hush had fallen over the audience. The pianist struck the keynote, and sweet and clear and strong rang out the tones of "My Old Kentucky Home," and many a tear was brushed from eyes that had left forever the dear old home of childhood.

In a short while the judges appeared, and the chosen speaker, after a few remarks on the power of song, announced that the medal had by the unanimous vote of the judges been awarded to Miss Elizabeth Wiltshire, of Kentucky.

I will ask a few questions, hoping the cousins will try to answer. They are as follows.

When was North Carolina first settled?

By whom was it discovered?

Who first attempted to form a settlement in it?

Will close wishing much success to the cousins, and the cause which THE CAUCASIAN is nobly defending.

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VASS, N. C., Oct. 29, 1897.

MR. EDITOR:—As I have never written to your paper I will try to write a few lines. I am a little girl 14 years old. I have one sister and brother. My sister is four years old. Her name is Bessie, my brother is 11 years old, and his name is Bruce. Papa takes THE CAUCASIAN and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. Brother and myself go to school nearly every day. Well, I will close with fear of the waste basket, wishing the Cousins and CAUCASIAN much success.

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"I am aware that you can't afford it, but I think I might have a share in her education. Let me take her home with me and keep her this winter, and I will send her to the Conservatory of Music. A few months there will be worth more to her in regard to profession than a whole lifetime spent in a small place like this."

"Well, John, I can't refuse her this opportunity, for it has always been her chief desire to be a fine musician. I shall miss her sadly, for she is such a help in many ways, but suppose I can get along all right without her."

So it was decided; and when, after several weeks' visit, Mr. Freeman and family returned North they were accompanied by Bessie.

Of course her simple wardrobe would have to be replenished to correspond with her new surroundings, but Aunt Martha would see to that when they reached Boston. Bessie was soon installed, and Aunt Martha and E. he'll look great delight in showing her the many places of interest. She entered the same

## The Governor

### Sustained.

(Continued From First Page)

school that Ethel attended, and most of the time was occupied with her studies and music. She worked hard, in order to get all the good she possibly could during the winter and spring. She made rapid progress in her music, and received encouragement from her instructor. However, her greatest delight was when they all went to some grand concert or opera. She would sit enraptured as she listened to the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn, Beethoven or Wagner. So the winter wore on, her days filled with work, the nights frequently bringing her these musical treats, and her letters to Aunt Nancy told of her happiness.

It is commencement season, and tonight the hall is crowded with the cultured people of the city. It is the occasion of the commencement concert of the Boston Conservatory of Music. The curtain rises, and the waiting audience is greeted with a grand chorus of fifty voices.

They follow select us from all the great masters and many pupils play with great skill. E. he'll Freeman appears a number of times, and is quite familiar with most of the audience; for she is not the only daughter of J. S. Freeman? There is with him his wife; "but who can be that stranger with them?" every one asks.

There was a young girl who appeared times that it seemed no one knew. When she touched the keys it seemed as though the instrument were a thing of life, and the music was that of a soul giving utterance to its deepest passions or loftiest emotions in these concords of sweet sounds. Here was a touch of a master hand, and loud and long was the applause that followed her playing.

The concluding number of the programme is a vocal contest, the prize a handsome gold medal. Six of the vocal pupils take part, and the judges cannot see the singers, and do not know one from the snob.

The girls have been allowed to select their own songs though advised by their instructors as to what best suits their voices. Five of them had sung, and it seemed as though it was a touch of a master hand, and loud and long was the applause that followed her playing so charmed the audience.

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## THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., November 4, 1897

### SENATOR BUTLER

Will speak at Roxboro, Tuesday, Nov. 19, 1897. Let all the people in this state know that the colored men turn out to and adjourned on the issues of the day.

N. N. TUCK



After....

Taking

A course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

### Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

#### GENERAL NEWS.

Another Indian uprising has occurred in Mexico. In a recent fight six Indians were killed. The Creek is the tribe implicated.

Three negroes were instantly killed in Augusta, Ga., Saturday by the failing in of a bank of a ditch being excavated for the laying of sewer pipes. Two others were injured.

A party of New England cotton mill manufacturers are visiting points in the South, with a view of moving their mills to the cotton belt in the near future.

Spain holds the United States responsible for her failure in Cuba, but neglects to explain why she is having the same sort of luck in the Philippines.

The U. S. warship Yantic was in collision, off Quebec, with the French steamer La Canadienne, on the 28th. The French steamer was taken in tow by the Yantic.

Andrew Carnegie, now in Paris, says that he has offered the Carnegie Armor Plate Works to the United States government. If the offer is not accepted the firm will sell them abroad.

A woman named Laura Sable was drowned at Cumberland, Md., last week. She had been struck and unconscious by some persons, placed in the water and drowned while unconscious.

Rev. J. S. Burdin, a Baptist minister, living in the upper part of Pickens county, S. C., shot his wife, on the 28th, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the head. He was drunk.

The County Commissioners were in session this week, though nothing of great importance was done except the election of Dr. R. B. Hines to the County Commission.

Up to Saturday evening the yellow fever situation in New Orleans had greatly improved. The returns showed that there had been a falling off of new cases, and the near approach of frost will soon stamp out the disease.

On Sunday Mr. A. M. Powell, of the firm of Jones & Powell met with a painful accident at his coal yard in this city. Mr. Powell was standing on top of a coal car endeavoring to assist in shoveling the coal through the bottom of the car when the contents of the car gave way. Mr. Powell was precipitated to the bottom of the car in the midst of the coal. Mr. Powell extricated himself without assistance, but was severely bruised by his slide, especially his head and hands.

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STATE NEWS.

It is said that the production of gold in North Carolina this year will hardly exceed \$50,000.

The old "Guard House" at Selma, N. C., was burned Saturday night. The loss amounted to about \$100.

There are twenty-one North Carolinians in the employ of the District Government at Washington at a total salary \$17,745.

Winston sold 802,303 pounds of leaf tobacco during the year ending June 30, and average of 47.7 per hundred pounds. This is perhaps the biggest sale for one month in the history of the market. Over one million pounds of manufactured tobacco were shipped during the month.

During the dry spell the Cape Fear and Neuse rivers were lower than in many years if not the lowest on record. The salt water from the ocean mixed with the fresh water of the Neuse and Neuse rivers caused the salt water and fish that live only in salt water to be caught at each place—something never known before in the history of the oldest inhabitants.

Nashville, N. C., will soon have another bank. The Sherwood Banking Co. will soon open the doors of the building occupied by the Bank of Nashville, and with ample capital they will begin business in a few days. The cash capital stock will be at least \$10,000. Just who the officers will be we are unable to say, but W. P. Hamilton, the former cashier of the Bank of Nashville, will be cashier of the new bank.—Dixie Optic.

IT IS EASY TO TELL.

People who fail to look after their health are like the carpenter who neglects to sharpen his tools. People are not apt to get anxious about their health soon enough. If you are not quite well or "half sick" have you ever thought that your kidneys may be the cause of your sickness?

Wayne County and Cylindrical Baling. The following resolution was passed by Wayne County Farmers' Alliance at its last meeting:

WHEREAS, Insomuch as we hear of a healthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply of urine or dull ache in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is satisfaction in knowing that the great remedy Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, fulfills every wish in relieving weak or diseased kidneys and all forms of bladder and urinary troubles. Not only does Swamp Root give new life and activity to the kidneys—the cause of disease, but treating the kidneys it acts as a tonic for the entire constitution. If you need a medicine take Swamp Root it cures. Sold by druggist, price fifty cents and one dollar, or by sending your address and the name of this paper to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., you may have a bottle of this great discovery sent to you free by mail.

Z. P. DAVIS, Pres.

K. C. HINNANT, Secy.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and easily digestible. It is composed of dried fruits, including the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, heart trouble, and biliousness. Take a bay and try a box of C. C. C. today, 10c, 50c. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

An earthquake was in evidence in Missouri on the morning of the 28th. No damage; big scare.

## Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

## THE PENITENTIARY FINANCES.

Report of Col. Thomas S. Evans, Who Has Been in Raleigh a Month as an Ex-Officer of the State Penitentiary—Books—State that the Institution Has Never Been Self-sustaining.

Wilmington Messenger.

Colonel Thomas S. Evans, the well-known expert accountant of this city, has been in Raleigh for a month, having been engaged by Governor D. L. Russell to examine the books of the State penitentiary for the past four years—93 '94 '95 and '96. He was appointed at the suggestion of Mr. W. H. Chadbourn, of this city, chairman of the penitentiary finance committee, for the purpose of going into the resources and expenses of the penitentiary, with a view to ascertaining if the institution was self-sustaining.

Col. Evans has finished his examination of the books and has returned to the city from the State capital. On yesterday he submitted his report to Mr. Chadbourn, and it is as follows:

To the Board of Directors, North Carolina Penitentiary.

Gentlemen—Having performed the duty assigned me by carefully examining the books of your institution, I beg to report that the penitentiary has never yet been self-sustaining.

That the expenses for the year 1896, exceed the receipts from all industrial operations to the extent of \$4,541.53

Van Wyck, 233,752; Low, 146,821; Tracy, 100,998; George, 20,386;

Van Wyck, 20,921.

At 11 o'clock Tuesday, Republican State Chairman Hackett declared that from dispatches from Assembly districts over the State, the Republicans had a working majority in the Assembly.

Last returns give Parker, Democrat, 143,195 plurality over Wallace for Supreme Judge.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—At 12 o'clock to-night Chairman McConville made the following statement:

To the Associated Press:

I claim the Legislature is Democratic by safe majority in both branches, so that the entire Democratic State ticket is elected by a good plurality.

(Signed) DANIEL MC CONVILLE, Chairman.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Since the following was given out from the Republican State headquarters:

To the Associated Press:

I think Bushnell has been re-elected Governor from twelve to fifteen plurality. We have elected 54 of the 100 representatives and 33 of the 36 State Senators. The election of the 100th member of the legislature is still to be determined.

Spain holds the United States responsible for her failure in Cuba, but neglects to explain why she is having the same sort of luck in the Philippines.

The U. S. warship Yantic was in collision, off Quebec, with the French steamer La Canadienne, on the 28th. The French steamer was taken in tow by the Yantic.

Andrew Carnegie, now in Paris, says that he has offered the Carnegie Armor Plate Works to the United States government. If the offer is not accepted the firm will sell them abroad.

A woman named Laura Sable was drowned at Cumberland, Md., last week. She had been struck and unconscious by some persons, placed in the water and drowned while unconscious.

Rev. J. S. Burdin, a Baptist minister, living in the upper part of Pickens county, S. C., shot his wife, on the 28th, killing her instantly, and then shot himself through the head. He was drunk.

The County Commissioners were in session this week, though nothing of great importance was done except the election of Dr. R. B. Hines to the County Commission.

Up to Saturday evening the yellow fever situation in New Orleans had greatly improved. The returns showed that there had been a falling off of new cases, and the near approach of frost will soon stamp out the disease.

On Sunday Mr. A. M. Powell, of the firm of Jones & Powell met with a painful accident at his coal yard in this city. Mr. Powell was standing on top of a coal car endeavoring to assist in shoveling the coal through the bottom of the car when the contents of the car gave way. Mr. Powell was precipitated to the bottom of the car in the midst of the coal. Mr. Powell extricated himself without assistance, but was severely bruised by his slide, especially his head and hands.

STATE NEWS.

It is said that the production of gold in North Carolina this year will hardly exceed \$50,000.

The old "Guard House" at Selma, N. C., was burned Saturday night. The loss amounted to about \$100.

There are twenty-one North Carolinians in the employ of the District Government at Washington at a total salary \$17,745.

Winston sold 802,303 pounds of leaf tobacco during the year ending June 30, and average of 47.7 per hundred pounds. This is perhaps the biggest sale for one month in the history of the market. Over one million pounds of manufactured tobacco were shipped during the month.

During the dry spell the Cape Fear and Neuse rivers were lower than in many years if not the lowest on record. The salt water from the ocean mixed with the fresh water of the Neuse and Neuse rivers caused the salt water and fish that live only in salt water to be caught at each place—something never known before in the history of the oldest inhabitants.

Nashville, N. C., will soon have another bank. The Sherwood Banking Co. will soon open the doors of the building occupied by the Bank of Nashville, and with ample capital they will begin business in a few days. The cash capital stock will be at least \$10,000. Just who the officers will be we are unable to say, but W. P. Hamilton, the former cashier of the Bank of Nashville, will be cashier of the new bank.—Dixie Optic.

IT IS EASY TO TELL.

People who fail to look after their health are like the carpenter who neglects to sharpen his tools. People are not apt to get anxious about their health soon enough. If you are not quite well or "half sick" have you ever thought that your kidneys may be the cause of your sickness?

Wayne County and Cylindrical Baling. The following resolution was passed by Wayne County Farmers' Alliance at its last meeting:

WHEREAS, Insomuch as we hear of a healthy condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply of urine or dull ache in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is satisfaction in knowing that the great remedy Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, fulfills every wish in relieving weak or diseased kidneys and all forms of bladder and urinary troubles. Not only does Swamp Root give new life and activity to the kidneys—the cause of disease, but treating the kidneys it acts as a tonic for the entire constitution. If you need a medicine take Swamp Root it cures. Sold by druggist, price fifty cents and one dollar, or by sending your address and the name of this paper to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Birmingham, N. Y., you may have a bottle of this great discovery sent to you free by mail.

Z. P. DAVIS, Pres.

K. C. HINNANT, Secy.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and easily digestible. It is composed of dried fruits,

including the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, heart trouble, and biliousness. Take a bay and try a box of C. C. C. today, 10c, 50c. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

An earthquake was in evidence in Missouri on the morning of the 28th. No damage; big scare.

## Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN WORKS,  
93 Nassau St., New York.

THE ELECTION NEWS.

Van Wyck Elected Mayor of Greater New York—Ohio Claimed by the Democrats—Nebraska Carried by the Silver Forces—Other News.

Just as we go to press we have received the following dispatches regarding the results of the elections held Tuesday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The estimated vote for Greater New York for Mayor, is as follows:

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Tracy, 100,998; George, 20,386;

Van Wyck, 20,921.

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## Children's Corner

Here is a Proposition to our Young Friends

To every one sending us one year  
by subscriber to THE CAUCASIAN, we  
will send them in return the Youth  
Advocate an illustrate semi-monthly  
Journal one year FREE. Now,  
children, this is an opportunity for  
you to get excellent and interesting  
journal to visit you twice a month  
for one year for the effort to secure  
one new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN.

## A WORD TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

DEAR CHILDREN:—THE CAUCASIAN intends to devote a part of its space each week to your entertainment and instruction. It has not been long since we belonged to the band of "young folks" ourself, and we know something of your desires and need. We have much to do and think about, but your interests shall not be neglected. We are interested in you and your future, and if God spares you, you will soon be men women, on the arena of life, helping to battle with its problems. Men and women are simply grown up children, and childen are young men and women. Now, in running this department of the paper, we want your help. Write us letters, give us suggestions. Every one of you can teach us something; this may surprise you but it is so. Men and women (if they use the sense God gave them) are every day learning something from children, whether they admit it or not. If we please you write and tell us so. We want to hear from you, and when we have room will be glad to publish your letters. We will not publish your name if you ask us not to. We will establish a letter-box for you. You must address your letters to "THE CAUCASIAN Letter Box" at Raleigh, N. C. If you see something in another paper or magazine that you enjoy, clip it out and send it to us. We will be glad to publish it so best suits their voices. Five of them had sung, and it seemed as though it would be difficult to decide who sang best. The last one to appear was the same girl whose playing so charmed the audience.

"Well if that is not our Bass," exclaimed Mr. Freeman in astonishment. And, sure enough, it was Bessie Without standing before that valet audience, dressed in pure white, and looking beautiful in her sweet girlish simplicity. She glanced over the hall and saw the look of astonishment on her uncle's face, but was she not to be astonished for there at his side sat Aunt Nancy, whom she had not thought of being outside the State of Kentucky. Aunt Nancy had gotten a letter from Mr. Freeman asking her to come to attend the commencement. She had missed connection, arriving at his house after the girls had gone to the hall, but, though tired from the journey, she went on with her brother. Bessie did not know she was coming, and when she saw her was coming, and when she saw her she could hardly compose herself to sing; but the strain of the accompaniment had begun, and a hush had fallen over the audience. The pianist struck the keynote, and sweet and clear and strong rang out the tones of "My Old Kentucky Home;" and many a tear was brashed from eyes that had left forever the dear old home.

Judge MacRae stated that the Railroad Commission A ts in nearly all the States contrary to this provision for suspension.

Wat. Jas. Ayer, said.

When all the other attorneys had spoken, Judge Ayer, who was to make the concluding argument for the plaintiff, arose and said:

"Your Honor, I'm ready to proceed with the argument for the plaintiff if you think it necessary. In the beginning of the hearing you said you wished to hear from the other side. If they have raised in your mind any doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, and you would like to hear further from us, I will proceed."

Judge Robinson:—It is not necessary, sir; my mind is made up. I shall give judgment for the plaintiff."

The decision of the court is in the following language:

"This cause coming on for hearing, the plaintiff's attorney, Messrs. MacRae and Day and A. C. Avery, moved for judgment on the complaint and answer.

"Thereupon it was ordered and decreed:

"That the defendant has been lawfully suspended from his office of Railroad Commissioner.

"That the relator, John H. Pearson, has been duly appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the suspension of the defendant.

"That the defendant be ousted from, and the relator be indicated instead of him Railroad Commissioner.

"That plaintiff recover the costs of this action, to be taxed by the clerk."

And thus ended the trial about which so much has been said and which has aroused such deep interest.

The case will go up to the Supreme Court and be finally determined probably in thirty days or less.

A similar action which Mr. L. C. Caldwell has brought against Major Wilson will be heard by Judge Coble, at Statesville, on Nov. 8th.

The case is so plain that no good lawyer could have any serious doubt about the result.

**To Care Consipation Forever.**

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. He or she, C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

St. Louis, a \$500,000 fine last week. It was started by a lighted cigarette dropped by an employee in the building.

## DISAPPOINTMENT.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

One evening when the two girls were out walking, Mr. Freeman, sitting by his sister's side, said: "Sister I see what wonderful musical talent Bessie has it ought to be cultivated, and she would make a fine performer. Now there is all the difference in her and E. H.'s playing."

"Y. S., I know she has her mother's talent, and I have been anxious to give her the best advantages the town afford, but for the present I can do nothing," and she explained to him what their p'ans had been.

"I am aware that you can't afford it, but I think I might have a share in her education. Let me take her home with me and keep her this winter, and I will send her to the Conservatory of Music. A few months there will be worth more to her in regard to performance than a whole lifetime spent in a small place like this."

"Well, John, I can't refuse her this opportunity, for it has always been her chief desire to be a fine musician. I shall miss her sadly, for she is such a help in many ways, but suppose I can get along all right without her."

So it was decided; and when, after several weeks' visit, Mr. Freeman and family returned North they were accompanied by Bessie.

Of course her simple wardrobe would have to be replenished to correspond with her new surroundings, but Aunt Martha would see to that when they reached Boston. Bessie was soon installed, and Aunt Martha and E. H. took great delight in showing her the many places of interest. She entered the same

## The Governor

## Sustained.

(Continued From First Part)

school that Ethel attended, and most of the time was occupied with her studies and music. She worked hard, in order to get all the good she possibly could during the winter and spring. She made rapid progress in her music, and received encouragement from her instructor. However, her greatest delight was when they all went to some grand concert or opera. She would sit enraptured as she listened to the beautiful strains of Mendelssohn Beethoven or Wagner. So the winter wore on, her day filled with work, the nights frequently bringing her these musical treats, and her letters to Aunt Nancy told of her happiness.

It is commencement season, and tonight the hall is crowded with the cultured people of the city. It is the occasion of the commencement concert of the Boston Conservatory of Music. The curtain rises, and the waiting audience is greeted with a grand ovation. The orchestra is filled with the sounds of fifty voices. Then follows select recitals from all the great masters and many pupil play with great skill. E. H. Freeman appears a number of times, and is quite familiar with most of the audience; for she is not the only daughter of J. H. Freeman? There is, he with his wife, "but who can be that stranger with them?" every one asks.

There was a young girl who appeared times that it seemed no one knew. When she touched the keys it seemed as though the instrument were a thing alive, and the music was that of a soul giving utterance to its deepest passions or loftiest emotions in these concords of sweet sounds. Here was a touch of a master hand, and loud and long was the applause that followed her playing.

The concluding number of the programme is a vocal contest, the prize a handsome gold medal. Six of the vocal pup's take part, and the judges cannot see the singers, and do not know one from the another. The girls have been allowed to select their own songs though advised by their instructors as to what best suits their voices. Five of them had sung, and it seemed as though it would be difficult to decide who sang best. The last one to appear was the same girl whose playing so charmed the audience.

"The Legislature had a right to create; it has, therefore, a right to destroy. Having a right to destroy, it has a right to prescribe the method of destruction."

"This must not have been a pleasant duty to the Governor. It could not be pleasant to any chief executive; yet having worked it out, what can he do, under the sanctity of his oath?"

As the contention that the removal of the Commissioners violated the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, in depriving them of property without due process of law, Judge MacRae said,

"Law in its regular administration through the courts of justice is due process of law." U. S. 153d United States, 377. Constitutional Limitations, 429. Black on Constitutional Law, 463. It was not necessary for the Governor to have given the defendant any notice before taking the final step. Suspension is simply in dictum. The Legislature will try the case. The Governor, standing in the position of grand jury in this case, is the sole judge of the sufficiency of the causes for suspension.

The ARENA for 1898 will be the Ideal Magazine for the American People.

Published monthly, 25c; per annum, \$2.50.

## Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work easily and thoroughly.

Hood's Pills  
Prepared by C. L. Gold & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The only Pill to take with Hood's Saraparilla.

"I would like to see THE ARENA in every home."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.  
Sept. 25, 1897.

Subscription Price Reduced to \$2.50

THE: ARENA,

Edited by JOHN CLARK RIDPATH, LL. D.

The leading Reform review is now entering upon its ninth year.

It is a contract between the holder of an office and the State, 65 North Carolina, 690; Ward v. Elizabeth City, 120 North Carolina; Wood v. Belamy, 120 North Carolina. If it is a contract, he accepts it under the terms prescribed and cannot refuse to carry them out. 46 New Jersey Law, 344. If the Legislature has power to prescribe conditions for suspensions, it can also remove. Under section 234 of The Code, the defendant is suspended until acquitted. Public policy requires this. 32 Arkansas, 241.

Nothing is better settled in North Carolina than that an office is property. It is a contract between the holder of an office and the State. 65 North Carolina, 690; Ward v. Elizabeth City, 120 North Carolina; Wood v. Belamy, 120 North Carolina. If it is a contract, he accepts it under the terms prescribed and cannot refuse to carry them out. 46 New Jersey Law, 344. If the Legislature has power to prescribe conditions for suspensions, it can also remove. Under section 234 of The Code, the defendant is suspended until acquitted. Public policy requires this. 32 Arkansas, 241.

Removal for cause is not a judicial act. It is the revocation of the appointment itself. It is in North Carolina language, carrying out the terms of the contract. 41 Michigan, 411; Thrope, 402, 25 Louisiana Annual, 119.

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SPECIMEN COPY AND PROSPECTUS FREE.

THE ARENA COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

By special arrangement with THE ARENA CO., we are engaged for a short time to offer THE ARENA and this paper together for one year \$3.00.

We also receive subscriptions to THE ARENA.

STATIONS. VESTIBULED TRAINS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE. LIMITED.

Double-Decker SERVICE.

Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Washington, New York, AND New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, SOUTHBOUND.

No. 403. No. 41.

Lv Philadelphia, 11:20 a.m. 12:00 m.

Baltimore, 12:30 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

Washington, 4:40 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

Charleston, 6:45 p.m. 7:00 p.m.

Norfolk, S. A. L., \*8:30 p.m. 9:00 p.m.

Portsmouth, 8:45 p.m. 9:20 p.m.

Weldon, \*11:20 p.m.\*11:55 p.m.

Henderson, \*12:30 a.m. 1:00 a.m.

Durham, 11:30 a.m. 12:00 p.m.

Charlotte, 12:30 p.m. 1:00 p.m.

Atlanta, 1:45 p.m. 2:00 p.m.

Columbia, S. C., 2:30 p.m. 3:00 p.m.

Clinton, 3:45 p.m. 4:15 p.m.

Greenville, 4:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.

Wilmington, 4:15 p.m. 4:45 p.m.

Charlotte, 4:30 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

Wilmington, 5:15 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

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